MATHEWS DELGADO, PATRICK; SANCHEZ PEREA, NOFRE; MATHEWS DELGADO, JONH PAUL; BIFFI GARCIA, CLAUDIA; MALHEIROS, ANTONIO FRANCISCO; GARCIA DAVILA, CARMEN ROSA
DETECTION OF INFECTION WITH Toxoplasma gondii IN MANATEES (Trichechus inunguis) OF THE PERUVIAN AMAZON
Universidad Nacional de Colombia Sede Bogotá
Bogotá, Colombia

Disponible en: http://www.redalyc.org/articulo.oa?id=319028010017
DETECTION OF INFECTION WITH *Toxoplasma gondii* IN MANATEES (*Trichechus inunguis*) OF THE PERUVIAN AMAZON

Detección de infección por *Toxoplasma gondii* en manatíes (*Trichechus inunguis*) de la Amazonía peruana

PATRICK MATHEWS DELGADO1, M.Sc.; NOFRE SANCHEZ PEREA2, D.V.M.; JONH PAUL MATHEWS DELGADO3, Ph. D.; CLAUDIA BIFFI GARCIA4, D.V.M.; ANTONIO FRANCISCO MALHEiros5, Ph. D.; CARMEN ROSA GARCIA DAVILA6, Ph. D.

1 Department of Parasitology, Institute of Biomedical Science, University of São Paulo, Rua do Matão, Travessa R, 187, CEP 05508-900, São Paulo, SP, Brazil. patrickmathews@usp.br
2 Department of Parasitology, Tropical Veterinary Research Institute, Iquitos, 2350, Peru. nofresp@hotmail.com
3 Department of Ecology, National Institute of Amazonian Research, Manaus, AM, 2936. Brazil. fedormath@hotmail.com
4 Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University Alas Peruanas, Lima, 6002, Peru. clabif@hotmail.com
5 Department of Biological Science, University of Estado de Mato Grosso, Av. São João, S/n, Campus Universitário, Caceres, Mato Grosso, MT, CEP 78200-000, Brazil. malheiros@unemat.br
6 Department of Aquatic, Research Institute of the Peruvian Amazon, Iquitos, 6018, Peru. Cdavila19@yahoo.com

Corresponding auhtor: patrickmathews@usp.br

Presentado el 13 de enero de 2013, aceptado el 5 de marzo de 2013, correcciones el 6 de marzo de 2013.

**ABSTRACT**

The Amazonian manatee (*Trichechus inunguis*) is an aquatic mammal that inhabits freshwater environments and is endemic to the Amazon Basin. The presence of *Toxoplasma gondii* antibodies was investigated in 19 manatees in one rescue unit in the northern region of Peru. Antibodies to *T. gondii* were detected in 12 (63.2%) of 19 animals by using the modified agglutination test (titer, 1:25), and no association between sex and age of the animals and the presence of *T. gondii* antibodies was observed (p < 0.05). The results suggest a contamination by *T. gondii* oocysts in the aquatic environment where these animals live.

**Keywords:** Amazonian manatee, Peruvian Amazon, serology, *Toxoplasma gondii*.

**RESUMEN**

El manatí amazónico (*Trichechus inunguis*) es un mamífero acuático que habita en ambientes de agua dulce y es endémico de la cuenca del Amazonas. La presencia de
Toxoplasma gondii se investigó en 19 manatíes, en una unidad de rescate en la región norte del Perú. Los anticuerpos contra T. gondii fueron detectados en 12 (63,2 %), de 19 animales mediante el uso de la prueba de aglutinación modificada (título, 1:25). No fue observada asociación entre el sexo y edad de los animales con la presencia de anticuerpos de T. gondii (p < 0,05). Los resultados sugieren la contaminación por oocistos de T. gondii en el medio acuático donde viven estos animales.

Palabras clave: Amazonía peruana, manatí amazónico, serología, Toxoplasma gondii.

The Amazonian manatee (Trichechus inunguis) is an aquatic mammal (Family Trichechidae) that inhabits freshwater environments. It is endemic to the Amazon Basin, and occurs from Marajó Island (at the mouth of the Amazon River in Brazil) to the headwaters of the floodplain in Colombia, Peru, Guyana, Surinam and Ecuador. It is exclusively aquatic and resides in calm waters of streams or lakes with abundant floating vegetation. It is a herbivorous animal and can weigh up to 420 Kg (Rosas, 1994; Borges et al., 2008; Amaral et al., 2010). Currently, the Amazonian manatee is classified as a vulnerable species according to the list of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Reeves et al., 2007). The pressure exerted by hunting, combined with the low rate of reproduction of this animal has drastically reduced the populations of the Amazonian manatee (Reeves et al., 2007).

Toxoplasma gondii has been reported to cause mortalities in several species of marine mammals, including sea otters (Dubey et al., 2003; Dubey, 2010). Freshwater runoff has been suggested as a risk factor for T. gondii infection in California sea otters (Miller et al., 2002). It has been suggested that enough T. gondii oocysts to infect marine life can be excreted by felids on land and subsequently washed into the sea to infect marine life (Dabritz et al., 2007). Little is known of the causes of death or the prevalence of zoonotic organisms in manatees from Peruvian Amazon. However, in others countries T. gondii antibodies were reported in manatees (Silva et al., 2001; Bossart et al., 2012; Mathews et al., 2012).

Some diseases such a toxoplasmosis, besides affecting marine mammals, may be of importance as a menace to human health (Dubey, 2010). However, the status of aquatic mammals in Peru in respect to these agents is largely unknown, mainly because of the difficulty in obtaining diagnostic samples from free-ranging aquatic mammals.

Serum samples were collected from 19 Amazonian manatees (Trichechus inunguis) kept in captivity at one rehabilitation unit; all are free-living manatees, who were taken into captivity. Blood was obtained by venipuncture and the serum was kept at −20 °C until the completion of serological tests. The 19 animals were living in Aquatic Ecosystems Program (PEA) located in the city of Iquitos (3° 48’ 48.9” N, 073° 19’ 18.2” W), Department of Loreto in northern Peru.

The manatees were from one to six years from these manatees, eight were young (<5 year old) and 11 were adults. The sex ratio was 10:9 (male: female); these animals were all clinically healthy.

Detection of T. gondii antibodies was performed by the modified agglutination test (MAT) according to Dubey and Desmons (1987). The samples were examined at serum dilutions of 1:25, 1:50, and 1:500, and a titer of 1:25 was used as indicative of exposure.
Toxoplasma gondii is an important pathogen in aquatic mammals and its presence in these animals may indicate the water contamination of aquatic environment by oocysts. Antibodies to T. gondii were found in 12 (63.2%) of 19 manatees, but only at a titer of 25. The age and sex of animals did not affect the occurrence of T. gondii antibodies. There was no significant variance with regard to gender (p = 0.12, five of 10 [50.0%] males were seropositive, and seven of nine [77.7%] females were seropositive) or age of manatees (p = 0.62, 62.5% seropositivity in five young, 63.6% seropositivity in seven adults) (Table 1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>N° of animals examined</th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEA*</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>63.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (yr)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.622</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young (&lt;5)</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>62.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult (≥5)</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>63.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.128</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>77.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>63.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


This study reports, for the first time, the presence of antibodies against T. gondii in T. inunguis in the Peruvian Amazon. However, all positive manatees had only a titer of 25. The MAT used here is considered the most sensitive and specific test (99.8%) for the detection of T. gondii in domestic and wild animals (Dubey et al., 2003). The same test has been used in other species of aquatic mammals (Miakelian et al., 2000; Lambourn et al., 2001; Measures et al., 2004; Dubey et al., 2009; Bossart et al., 2012).

Waste from domestic and wild cats containing oocysts of T. gondii can be carried by the water from sewage and rain polluting the rivers, brooks and lakes (Bowater et al., 2003). A cat may excrete millions of oocysts and oocysts can remain viable from 32 days to about a year (Dubey, 2010; Esmerini et al., 2010). The climate in the region is tropical humid, favoring the viability of oocysts. The ingestion of oocysts is probably the source of T. gondii in T. inunguis described in this study, because these animals are herbivores. Whether manatees became infected in captivity is uncertain because these mammals
had previously lived in rivers. Manatees inhabit the banks bordering of the main channels and deep lakes during the dry season and may have contact with sewage-polluted water. During floods, these animals are scattered in areas of flooded forest that can become infected by oocysts from the feces of wild cats living in the area. The water that fills the tanks originate from artesian wells, and the grass, a major food source of these animals, is obtained from the periurban region. The remainder of the diet is composed of fruits and vegetables that are stored at the facilities. Knowledge of infectious agents prevalent in this species may have relevance to conservation. Furthermore, this knowledge is critical during the process of reintroduction of captive animals kept in nature, in order not to incorporate new diseases into the wild, which could compromise the conservation of this species and other free-living animals (Bossart et al., 2012; Sulzner et al., 2012; Gonzales et al., 2013). This approach can also lead to the identification of diseases occurring in populations of wild animals associated with contamination of ecosystems with pathogens from human or domestic animals. It is noteworthy that infection with *T. gondii* can interfere with the abundance of aquatic mammals by promoting high mortality in some species (Dubey et al., 2003; Dubey, 2010). The results obtained by us reinforce the importance of ongoing studies for the detection of pathogens that can compromise the health of the Amazonian manatee and other species of aquatic mammals in the Peruvian Amazon.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Patrick Mathews D in receipt of a fellowship from Nuclear Energy Commission. A.F. Malheiros in receipt of a fellowship from CNPq. C.R. Garcia in receipt of a fellowship Ministerio del Ambiente and J.P.D. Mathews is in receipt of a fellowship from CNPq. The authors thank Dr. Omar Mertins for reviewing this manuscript.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


Nota breve - Detection of Infection with *Toxoplasma gondii* in Manatees (*Trichechus inunguis*) of the Peruvian Amazon. Delgado, *et al.*
